

THE American Missionary.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS
AMONG THE
FREEDMEN
AND ABROAD.

HE HATH SENT ME...TO PREACH DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES...TO SET AT LIBERTY THEM THAT ARE DEBILITED.

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NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,

ROOMS, 3 JOHN STREET.

Price, 50 Cents a year in advance.

PACIFIC SCHOOL

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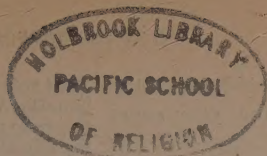
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American Missionary.

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY, 1869.

NO. 1.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FREEDMEN.

EXTRACTS FROM

Superintendent's Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth semi-annual report on schools of refugees and freedmen for the six months ending July 1, 1868.

This period has been marked by a peculiar and unprecedented history. All the States South, except Texas, have been occupied with the work of reconstruction, in which every class of loyal men participated.

The colored population were permitted for the first time to act in public affairs and consider grave questions, which, for themselves and posterity, had to be settled for all future time. Leading minds among them were fully occupied, and as the popular elections came on every male adult was summoned to the polls under strange and novel excitement.

Opposition to reconstruction, especially to the negro vote, intensified this excitement, and for a considerable period the freedmen's attention was turned away from their schools. The funds also which they possessed,

and which had previously been spent for their children, became invested in the political canvass. Thus the means of education, as well as time and attention, were for awhile diminished, and the school interests greatly suffered. The general effect, however, was very desirable. This period proved a universal school of thought and debate, especially of important, practical action, and all classes of the colored people were benefitted by it. More new ideas were obtained and character developed, and light thrown over the dark masses—lifting the lowest from ignorance, and all to a higher manhood—during this exciting time, than in all their previous lives. Freedom at first illumined only a chaos of ignorance. It was followed by this period of construction, when crude elements were reduced to system, and a new order of things appeared.

Parents, while these discussions were going on, began to visit the schools with great interest. Examinations and exhibitions at the close of the term were never before so well attended. Even those hitherto prejudiced and leading men who had heard the negroes' education vehemently argued for or against came to ascertain the truth, and went away convinced, if not delighted, with what they had seen.

Meanwhile the associations of the north pressed forward with a liberali-

ty and zeal hardly expected, certainly not promised, when the year commenced.

Teachers were untiring; the higher and model schools exhibited good examples; normal classes and training schools began to send forth graduated pupils. School-houses in large numbers and of better model were erected in all the districts; local friends were unexpectedly found, or former enemies changed to patrons.

The consolidated table shows the official number of day and night schools for the last six months ending July 1, 1868, to have been 1,831; teachers, 2,291; pupils, 104,327.

Of these schools 1,325 were sustained wholly or in part by the freedmen, and they owned 518 of the buildings in which schools were held. This Bureau furnished 720 buildings for school purposes.

Five hundred and thirty-nine of the above schools were graded, including 33 of *high* or *normal* grade. Of the teachers 1,305 were white and 990 colored.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND PORTION OF MARYLAND.

Maryland and West Virginia.—Very slow progress is being made toward completing the school-houses which are being erected in Maryland and West Virginia. The weather is unfavorable, and the people naturally dilatory. When houses are completed great difficulty is found in securing teachers. One teacher writes, "there is much drunkenness among both whites and blacks." I have sent the "Manual of the Vanguard of Freedom" to every teacher in this department, and have requested them to organize divisions of the same.

The colored people have many ways to earn money. They live in comfortable houses and are well clothed. All the freedmen here could have homes of their own if they would save the money they earn. Land is cheap.

The superintendent says:

I have made a tour through St. Mary's county, Maryland, and also through Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. Ten school-houses have been built with our assistance in St. Mary's county, and another house will soon be completed.

Catholic Priests.—The Catholic priests

have refused the sacraments to those who join the Vanguard, and have tried in some places to prevent the children from attending day and Sabbath schools. But in spite of all opposition, the schools in most places have been large, the teachers have done well, and a good work has been commenced.

Mr. Key, a prominent lawyer in St. Mary's county, told me that not a single colored person was in jail, and that generally the negroes were industrious and well-behaved. We tested their honesty while travelling through the country, by leaving overcoats, whips, &c., in the carriage until late at night, but nothing was stolen.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

The schools in these States are gradually gaining in public favor. The assistant commissioner, in his quarterly report, says:

In the city of Baltimore the unfavorable feeling in reference to the schools is lessening. The Mayor in his message, (January 22,) said: "I recommend that some provision be made for these unfortunate people in this respect. Their self-mastery should be sufficiently instructed to enable them to be self-supporting."

VIRGINIA.

A new era is dawning in Virginia, and the freedmen's schools must very soon feel its cheering influence. But for some time to come these schools must depend in part on foreign charity. They are accomplishing a great work for the State.

Destitution.—There are 12,000 destitute children reported in this State, calling for about 200 new schools. These would require not less than 175 school-houses in addition to the rental and repairs of those now in use.

New Era.—A conviction exists throughout the State that a new era is drawing near, and that there is to be an increase of knowledge among the people, with a wider distribution of power and influence. To the more conservative portion these changes will come like a severe frost in early summer; a thing that can't be helped, but greatly to be deplored. To the younger or more teachable portion the change is regarded with mingled hope and fear, yet with a purpose to try it and make the best of it.

Supply of Native Teachers.—While an immediate supply of teachers to the rural as well as the urban population of the State is exceedingly desirable, yet it is not practicable. About 2,000 teachers would be required, of whom at least three-fourths be colored, on account of insurmountable difficulties in the way of white teachers procuring board. These teachers

come from the North, on account of the expense involved. They must and ought to be obtained chiefly from the better class of native schools. Hence facilities should be brought to our own doors by establishing a teachers' training school of limited extent, but not of inferior merit, in each considerable center of population.

Richmond and Hampton.—Two important normal schools have gone into operation during the year, namely: The Richmond Normal and High School, and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, both of which give great promise of usefulness and success. The former is for our city youth, and the latter for those of the rural districts, who wish to support themselves by their own industry. Besides literary advantages, this Hampton school will cut off pupils entirely from their old world of semi-heathenism, and make each a responsible member of a well ordered Christian home, training them in the duties of this relation, until more refined tastes and better habits shall be thoroughly confirmed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In no State South has the school interest prospered during the year more than in North Carolina. It has, indeed, no schools as far advanced as may be found in some other States having large cities, and a more intelligent colored population, and with better advantages; but here the schools overspread all parts of the State, except those very sparsely populated; are more uniform in their appearance and progress, and, in general, are very well regulated.

At a late date the new superintendent, Dr. H. C. Vogell, writes:

Things look very promising in the educational department of the State. The eagerness to be taught is astonishing. I have intelligence from different portions of the State, where the people meet at night in private cabins, in companies of two and three, to spell and read. Where there is one in a neighborhood who can spell and read a little, he or she becomes the teacher of others. Thus a fire has been kindled, in connection with the schools of the Bureau, that will continue to spread and burn until it consumes the ignorance of the land. I see no cause for discouragement in the work, but on the contrary many encouragements for renewed energy and perseverance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the cities of South Carolina the schools still maintain their high rank,

and in the rural districts they are making rapid progress. In May the superintendent reports:

The schools have not been so full for the past two months as heretofore. This is owing to the fact that large numbers of the older children have been withdrawn from school to work in the field—the poverty of many of the people being so great that they cannot do otherwise. If the schools could be kept open after July first, they would doubtless fill up.

In his report for the month of June, he says:

Eight Thousand Self-supporting Pupils.—It has been impossible to get anything like an accurate statement with regard to voluntary and self-supporting schools, but I have been careful to understate the number. It is safe to assume that on the first of June there were attending this class of schools at least 8,000 pupils. This statement refers to secular schools exclusively.

New Constitution.—The new constitution of this State contains liberal provisions on the subject of education, and the legislature which is about to assemble will doubtless give some attention to it. But it is not anticipated that the State will be able to do anything more than prepare a system during the coming year. The public treasury is empty, and the taxes which may be levied cannot be collected in season to do anything for schools, even supposing they should be laid at the coming session of the legislature.

For maintenance of the schools for the coming year we must look to the benevolence of the North, and to the Bureau, as we have done in the past. It is sincerely to be hoped that the educational societies will not slacken their efforts and that the Bureau will be able to furnish to some of the best schools already in existence better buildings and furniture than they now possess. If the schools heretofore maintained can be kept up during the next term, and a few more school-houses supplied, the State will find, when ready to begin the work, the nucleus of a liberal and efficient common school system.

GEORGIA.

The schools in Georgia, though in a healthy condition, and managed with ability, both on the part of the teachers and the superintendent, have not increased in numbers. But this is satisfactorily accounted for. Last year there were local funds sufficient for the employment of 40 teachers, in addition to those furnished by the Northern associations. This year only four or five such could be sustained.

The aid societies also felt obliged to charge a small tuition fee. This, from the poverty of the people, and difficulty in obtaining their scanty wages, seriously affected the attendance. In Atlanta, for instance, where only 25 cents per month was charged, there has been a decrease of from 300 to 400 pupils. The statement of officers is that all the freedmen can do at present is to provide the coarsest food and poorest clothing for their families; especially in the cities and towns, where they have to pay exorbitant rates for very poor dwellings. But there is no real lack of interest in the schools for their children, and they would nearly all find means for their support and education if they could send them to free schools. The superintendent reports:

While the number of schools is less, the excellence of those remaining is far greater. This is owing in part to natural growth, and also to the fact that the proportion of experienced Northern teachers is far greater this last year than the previous year.

The American Missionary Association has supported the largest number of teachers; and also has done more than others in furnishing means for conducting good schools.

FLORIDA.

The State of Florida has done well in adopting a good public school system, and in providing what appears to be a suitable revenue. It will be some time, however, before this becomes available. The legislature doubtless meant to establish schools free to all, and to do this as soon as practicable; yet those best informed assure us that several years must elapse before such a system can be brought into successful operation. We regret this.

A good normal school is needed in Florida, where colored teachers can be prepared for the work, enabling the people continually to become the educators of their own race.

It is to be hoped that efficient aid will still be given to Florida, in response to the earnest appeal for teachers.

ALABAMA.

We have had high expectations of the success of Freedmen's schools in Alabama. Hitherto they have enjoyed more of popular and legislative favor than those in some other parts of the Southern country. We therefore regret to see any signs of reaction as now reported. Notwithstanding this, and the special obstacles of the past year, these schools are holding on their way with success, and through the agency of the Bureau superintendent, with State plans of great enlargement.

The assistant commissioner says:

There has been but little change in the schools since the last report of my predecessor. The great want of the freed people is greater educational facilities. Very little has been done in this respect on account of inadequate means. The sub-assistant commissioners and agents are doing all they can, but without money this can be very little. School buildings are being erected at Montgomery and Selma, and repairs are being made upon buildings at different points in the State, which will be of the most permanent advantage to the freed people.

Auction Mart.—We are informed that the Montgomery high school is held in the old auction mart of Fitz & Frazier, slaveholders. Their sign is still over the door, faintly advertising the old rascality. Several of the present pupils have, in the past time, been sold at auction in what is now their school-room.

Emerson College.—The money spent in the purchase of Emerson College, (under the care of the A. M. A.,) at Mobile, was a judicious investment. It is a good, substantial building, well located, with a capacity to accommodate from 700 to 800 pupils. The superintendent and the principal are both men of education and energy. The teachers are all competent, and heartily devoted to their work. The college is doing well, and commands the respect even of those who are prejudiced against the education and the elevation of the colored race. With the assistance of the principal, some nine or ten of the more advanced pupils, male and female, were selected, and I called their attention privately to the importance of qualifying themselves for teaching. They were pleased with the suggestion, and have entered upon the work. The superintendent thinks that by the end of another year he will be able to furnish from the college 30 pupils who will be well qualified for the work of teaching the people of their own color. I shall endeavor, therefore, in all our

schools, at important points, to select the best and brightest pupils and have them put in training for educators of their own race.

MISSISSIPPI.

The assistant commissioner in his quarterly report ending March, says :

Considering the poverty of the people, and the little aid which the freedmen can give, the educational department presents very flattering results for the quarter last passed. Seventy-eight schools have been in operation during the quarter. Of this number 30 have been conducted under the auspices of the various educational and benevolent associations of the North.

Temperance.—Through the instrumentality of the teachers, 30 temperance societies have already been organized, and measures are being taken to encourage a more general spread of this work.

The American Missionary Association have made special efforts in all their schools to induce pupils to prepare themselves for teachers, and their efforts have been attended with marked success.

LOUISIANA.

The school interest in this State, outside of New Orleans, encounters the disabilities of a plantation population, which can have but very little protection from the government, while within the city the very severest form of organized opposition is experienced. The schools have some warm friends, and many who are indifferent to them, but a much larger number who regard the education of negroes with utter disfavor. Aid from Northern associations has not been given to the extent it has in other States. Still the schools, so far as they are established and can be kept up, are prospering ; and in New Orleans there can be seen some of the best colored schools in all the South.

The superintendent in his report for the month of January, says :

The destitution of the freedmen brings them more completely under the control of the employer than ever before since their emancipation ; and, instead of dictating any terms of compensation for their labor, in many portions of the State they are obliged to accept just what is offered, and are

thus deprived of all possibility of advancing their children in knowledge.

In March he says :

The number of schools throughout the State has increased more during the past month than could have been anticipated, knowing the impoverished condition of both whites and blacks.

The freedmen as a whole evince unprecedented perseverance in striving to get an education, depriving themselves of the comforts of life that they may be enabled to save enough from their wages to pay for the education of their children.

TEXAS.

The schools in Texas are on the whole flourishing, though from the first they have suffered temporary reverses. One of these, the last year, continued to be seriously felt during the first part of the six months we are reporting. As the season advanced, however, there was an improved condition of things, and the close of the term shows a very large increase of attendance upon all the schools.

Commendation of teachers.—I take this opportunity to acknowledge the eminent services of the teachers furnished by the American Missionary Association. Without a single exception they have proved competent and faithful, and though assailed, both by the disloyal press and the community at large, with the vilest falsehoods and slanders, they have performed their thankless duties with untiring fortitude. It would be in a measure not so surprising if the above treatment were confined to the ignorant or disloyal ; but such is not the case. The intelligent and those who profess loyalty to the government and its measures, and a desire for the education of the freedmen, are among the traducers of the fair fame of those engaged in the work, and scarcely an instance can be found where those who are so loudly advocating the elevation of the race and equality before the law, will either countenance or permit their families to associate with those sent by our missionary societies to do the very work they advocate. The improvement in public opinion on this subject, which I have noticed reported from time to time, I find to be very shadowy and unreliable.

Treatment of teachers.—We have an instance or two in point in our own immediate vicinity. A teacher had been applied for at Georgetown, about 24 miles from this city, where a school-house was prepared and a home provided. One was sent, (a white lady,) but had been there only a short time when she was expelled from her boarding-house and was unable to obtain another.

She also received insulting letters from some of the citizens, and was compelled to apply for personal protection to the sub-assistant commissioner.

A few miles from Georgetown we had a prosperous school at Circleville. As the teacher was a colored lady she was in a position to be safe from personal insult; but the school-house was burned down and she compelled to return home."

Teachers and yellow fever.—Among the most efficient of our teachers is Mr. George C. Booth, who remained at his post during the epidemic of last year. I take great pleasure in thus noticing his services, as he maintained his position surrounded by the prevailing distress. He still continues indefatigable in his labors. In this connection permit me also to mention the Misses E. M. Evans, Dayton and Foster, who have remained in the State since their arrival early last year, going through the period of yellow fever, and have devoted themselves faithfully to their mission."

ARKANSAS.

In Arkansas an effort has been made during the last term to provide as many school-houses as possible, which, as soon as finished, are occupied by flourishing schools. The remaining destitute portions of the State have been canvassed recently, with reference to expending the appropriation of the present year for the same purpose. This effort is to be commended, for whenever a school-building in a right location is erected a school is almost sure to follow.

One hundred and seventy-five miles by Wagon.—Two competent lady teachers, sent by the American Missionary Association to the extreme southwestern part of the State, passed hence to their destination, 175 miles by wagon, through some of the wildest portions of the State. The amount of fortitude and heroism requisite to the performance of such a journey by ladies, unattended, can scarcely be conceived by persons who have never travelled west of the Mississippi river.

Normal class.—There are no normal schools, properly so called, in the State, although there is in the higher department of the union school in this city (Little Rock) a normal class, which it is hoped will speedily grow into a normal department.

Ku-klux.—While reports from the several counties seem to indicate a more favorable feeling toward the schools, I have to report the burning by the "Ku-Klux" of a building at Ocoola, Mississippi county, used as a freedmen's school-house and church. A Sabbath-school is now held under a tree near by.

Unable to write.—Both myself and my assistant spent 10 days in ascertaining from the precinct registration books, the number of voters in the State, white and colored respectively, who are unable to write their names. The facts obtained are that 30 per cent. of the white voters, and 50 per cent. of the entire voting population of the State, are unable to write their own names. I will not comment upon these facts as indicating the condition and wants of the people.

TENNESSEE.

The schools in this State have been on the increase during the year, and show many indications of high prosperity.

The assistant Commissioner, in his report for February, and March, says:

The contributions of the colored people during the month of February amount to over \$1,100. I have promised aid to their schools frequently on condition that they would contribute a small portion of the cost in labor and money.

The gain in the number of pupils attending the freedmen's schools in March throughout the State was unusually large.

State laws.—The State law establishing public schools is beginning to be enforced more extensively and successfully, and great progress in educational matters generally has been made during the past year; due, under a kind Providence, to the efficiency of the Bureau authorities, to the fidelity and capacity of the teachers, and to the energy of the Superintendent, General John Eaton.

[Since the publication of this, we are pained to learn that strenuous efforts are being made to repeal the school law.—Ed. A. M.]

KENTUCKY.

The assistant commissioner in January, says:

As yet the civil authorities of this State have taken no action in the matter of providing schools for colored children. It is true that in Breckenridge county a teacher was employed for freed children by the civil authorities; but after he had taught for some time they coolly informed him they had no money to pay negro teacher.

Colored teachers wanted.—There is a great and crying want of teachers in this State. Some provision should be made to procure teachers, both for the present and future, and these teachers should be colored persons. They should be taught, educated and fitted for the work in normal institutions.

Training school.—There was purchased last year for the sum of \$5,000 a lot of ground in Louisville for the erection of a building designed mainly as a training school for teachers. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to it by the Bureau. This build-

ing was completed in January, and is an honor to the Association founding it, as well as to the Bureau. In the simple elegance of its design, and the convenience and comfort of all its arrangements, it is surpassed by no public building of its kind in the city.

The term which has just closed has been attended by nearly 500 pupils, and their examination evinced their own industry, and the faithfulness of their instructors. I am confident that the school is destined to do a great work for the freedmen of Kentucky. [The school is under the care of A. M. A.]

Freedmen managing.—There has been great progress during the year in the freedmen's managing schools for themselves. Slavery entailed not only ignorance but self-distrust. It broke a man's confidence in his own abilities. And the only way to restore this confidence is to put the man in harness, start him in the right direction, and thus demonstrate that he is equal to the load.

Death of prejudice.—Prejudice against educating the negro dies hard in Kentucky, but it dies. I find evidence of this in the presence of the leading men in the State at the inauguration of the Ely Normal School, in their hearty endorsement of the work which was published in each of the daily papers of the city, and sent into all parts of the State; in the fact that money has actually been contributed by white citizens for the construction of a negro school-house; that in the city of Lexington, where eighteen months ago Christian young ladies who came to the place to instruct the negro were driven from the hotel, contributions have recently been made by citizens to retain one of these very teachers.

The following extract from the correspondence of an intelligent colored man is interesting:

Our people are not satisfied with marching behind the rest of mankind, and claim that if they are firm of foot and enduring they should be allowed to keep step with the march of events.

I am constrained to say that were it not for the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, the educational policy instituted by the Government would soon perish, and we should feel the more keenly the misery of our situation after having tasted of the blessings furnished by its agency.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

In Kansas the work of educating the colored population goes on vigorously. The popular sentiment of the people is largely in favor of it, and the wise methods of the Superintendent, while they call out the efforts of the freedmen, and in many ways give these schools impulse in the right di-

rection, do not take the responsibility and care of them from the local boards of education. In both these States the colored population is rapidly coming into the possession of all their civil and educational privileges.

Missouri.—The advance in this State respecting education for the freedmen consists both in a modification of the law, and an increasing disposition to comply with its requirements.

Hitherto the colored schools have been considered experimental as regards their necessity, their success, and their requisite capacity and location. Experience is daily showing that they are indispensable in a community organized like ours, and the past year has convinced those who doubted their success.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

But few of the high or normal schools for freedmen, as yet, approach the true idea of such an institution. They are well designed, and the plans for most of them are excellent and thorough. As soon as possible, they will carry pupils into the higher branches of study, and will then supply teachers for the freedmen from their own race.

We have gathered the history of a few of these schools, including those called Colleges and Universities with two or three for colored persons in the free States, which we beg leave here to present.

Howard University.—Howard University, Washington, D. C., incorporated by Congress March 2, 1867, is designed to afford special opportunities for a higher education to the newly enfranchised of the south.

It is the design of the trustees to build up at the nation's capital a large and efficient institution, amply sufficient for supplying the demand of this new era, and to give intelligent youth, whatever may have been their previous condition, the benefits of a thorough collegiate and professional education.

Fisk school, Nashville, Tennessee.—This school was founded by the American Missionary Association and

Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. In August, 1867, (the city of Nashville having provided free schools for all classes,) a charter was secured for the Fisk University, and academic and normal departments were opened the following September. Its last catalogue shows, whole number enrolled 412; in the grammar school, 85; academic department, 88; normal department, 41. The normal pupils are mostly from different portions of the State, and board with the family in the Mission Home. Each normal pupil teaches in the model school at least one-half hour per day, under the direction of the principal.

The average daily attendance in all the departments has been 232.

The property secured for the university by the Association and the Bureau is valued at \$40,000.

Berea College.—This institution, commenced in 1858, at Berea, Madison county, Kentucky, was the outgrowth of previous missionary labor, and one of the first efforts south of the Ohio to found an educational institution whose privileges should be extended to all, without distinction of race. During the war this school was suspended; but it re-opened two years ago, and has since had a vigorous growth. The last catalogue gives the names of 301 students, one-third of whom are white, and the remainder colored. Twenty-four are in the normal department.

The institution furnishes labor for industrious young men sufficient to pay a portion of their expenses.

Although the capacity of the college to accommodate students has been more than doubled the past year, it is still insufficient to meet the wants of those who are seeking its privileges.

Berea deserves credit for its noble struggle, for years, against pro-slavery prejudice, and should now have a liberal patronage. It has an able corps

of instructors. The institution has from the first been under the patronage of the American Missionary Association.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.—Under the auspices of the American Missionary Association this institution was opened in April, 1868. It received an incorporation the following September "for the purpose of preparing youth of the south, without distinction of color, for the work of organizing and instructing schools." The extreme poverty of those who need such an institution, and the value of self help as a means of culture and true manhood, induced the Association to purchase a farm of 120 acres and provide it with all appliances of profitable labor.

This farm lies upon Hampton Roads. The school and home buildings, valued at \$20,000, occupy a beautiful site upon the shore. They are so furnished and arranged as to offer students the aids to right living which belong to a cultivated Christian home.

In the farm work, under the constant direction of an educated practical farmer, the graduates of this institution will have learned both the theory and practice of the most profitable methods of agriculture.

The female students do all the house-work of the boarding department. Thus, in the home, on the farm, and in the school-room the students have the opportunity to learn the three great lessons of life—how to live, how to labor, and how to teach others.

Talladega Normal School.—Talladega is in northern Alabama, just at the upper line of the best cotton lands and mineral regions. It is a central and excellent location for educational purposes. Here the Cleveland Freedmen's Aid Commission had maintained an excellent school since 1865, where most of the children in the vicinity received primary instruction,

In November, 1867, the American Missionary Association opened the Talladega Normal School with 140 pupils. It now numbers 231, with the best prospects of success. A large three-story brick building is provided, with 30 acres of land. Normal students are carefully instructed in the rudiments of two or three of the most needed branches, and by practice in drilling the younger pupils in those branches. Nine months of such training in the elements makes of an earnest person a more than average teacher for the ordinary schools. Fifteen teachers have already been sent out from this institution, nearly all of whom are conducting both day and Sabbath schools, in which their efforts prove to be very acceptable. It is expected that this normal class will be increased to 50 or 60 during the coming term.

Storer Normal School.—The Storer Normal School is located at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and is under the patronage of the Free-will Baptist denomination. It has 43 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 32. Sixteen of the pupils are over 16 years of age.

The location of this school is excellent, its managers are enterprising, and its prospects are full of encouragement.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The freedmen's schools, as now conducted, have about an equal proportion of the sexes, and their relative advancement in study compares with that of mixed schools of white children. In many cases, however, colored female pupils have, at first, less of that sprightly forward air, which at an early age so often distinguishes girls, and it requires time and special stimulant to rouse their torpid sensibilities.

The effect of slavery on female character has been fearful. Both sexes were bereft of all true culture—

cultured rather in whatever could corrupt and demoralize—but womanly virtues were wholly ignored; the female as a slave was crushed literally. She was driven from domestic life to the fields, to bear burdens fit only for the beast. She was bereft of social position, and abandoned to become the subject and victim of grossest passion. Every surrounding influence forced her back to the stupor and brutality of the savage state. There was no binding matrimony, no family sacredness, nothing which could be called *home* in slavery; and the wonder is, that after two hundred years of such influence, any trace of feminine delicacy remains, or that girls, the offspring and imitators of such mothers, are aught but degraded.

Now that freedom has come, we must, with a just appreciation of the causes of this ruin, lay plans of recovery. In vain do we strive to elevate the race only as true female character is developed. Mothers, sisters, daughters—chaste and refined—must circle round happy fire-sides, filling the abode with those elements of civilization peculiar to the family institution, and which schools alone can never furnish. Indeed, schools are even now greatly hindered by the counter teaching of vicious home life. Six hours of daily public training in books, interrupted often, and imperfect, will not overcome the degrading drill of the remaining eighteen at home. The current of depraved habit eddies back to its old channels too quickly, and the most faithful teacher is often discouraged by this sad drawback upon her labors.

What is the remedy? I admit that much is being done on this subject by our present system. But we need—

I. A girl's department in all our higher colored schools, where special instruction shall be given.

II. Female seminaries are called for, to prepare colored lady teachers for the schools, and leading women for their race; where all can receive, in connection with intellectual culture, that refinement in virtue, that taste and idea of domestic elegance, which, though in poverty, reveal their charms, and endow their possessor of whatever rank with an undefined power always possessed by the well bred cultivated woman.

American Missionary.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

THE NEW YEAR.

With this number of our paper, we, and our readers, enter upon the duties and responsibilities of a New Year. What are to be its issues, and what its results? Will it be a year of the right hand of the Lord? Will He lift up His hand in judgment, or in mercy? Will our National Councils and Rulers rule in righteousness, and this be a year of full deliverance for those who have been oppressed; of protection for the defenseless, from violence and wrong? Will it witness the outpouring of the Spirit and the joyful reaping of those who have sown "in tears"?

The Lord of the harvest will be inquired of by a penitent and believing people, to do these things for them. Oh, that His friends may earnestly labor and pray for a new Pentecostal season, and, consecrating themselves and their all to Christ, go forth, with Him, to bring in the latter day glory.

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MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Our editorial columns this month are mostly occupied with the remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the occasion of taking up a collection for the American Missionary Association; and we ask for them the careful attention of all friends of the Redeemer. Are there not thousands of Christians and Philanthropists, outside of Mr. Beecher's church, who will cheerfully respond to his closing suggestions for an increase in their contributions to this cause?

DISTRICT SECRETARY FOR THE WEST.

We are happy to announce that, just as our Magazine is going to press, we have received Gen. C. H. HOWARD'S acceptance of the appointment of District Secretary of the American Missionary Association for the West. His office will be 29 Lombard Block, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

REMARKS BY REV. H. W. BEECHER.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1863.

I need not say to you that the boon of liberty given suddenly to four million men is of very doubtful utility, if you leave them in the helplessness and degradation in which liberty found them. The only ground on which sudden universal liberty is a blessing, is that in giving liberty to men we assume all the responsibilities which go with it in their behalf. When parents take charge of children, they tacitly swear to God that they will discharge towards those children all the offices of true parentage; and when we, in the place, as it were, of parents, gave to these grown-up children the boon of liberty, it was, I doubt not, understood, in the providence of God, that we assumed not simply the issuing a proclamation of liberty, but the enforcing it. In giving them liberty, we guaranteed to them all those elements which are necessary to make liberty to them what it is to us—an imperishable blessing.

You cannot make liberty a blessing to a beast, nor to a savage man. Liberty, to be a benefit, must bring with it the tendency to development, to self-culture, to rise above animalism, to rise into the region of moral beings, into the free use of the understanding, and the conscience, and the heart. And any nation that gives millions of bondmen their liberty, and then leaves them to grovel unen-

lightened, has wrought a curse, and not a blessing. And I am free to say that if the Christian American Continent does nothing for the slaves but simply to break their outward bondage, and then lets them alone, it does nothing for them but to plunge them into a worse condition than they were in before. Men who pretend to be great lovers of the common people, and great and eminent in democracy, while they cry up the rights of the poor that are white, are continually pointing to the condition of the black, and saying, "That is the result of meddling with their normal condition!" and they say rightly, if that is to be their permanent state.

But our reply is this: that as when Christ exorcised the devil from the man the evil spirit cast him down upon the ground, and tore him, so that he wallowed, foaming at the mouth, and afterwards was as one dead, but nevertheless, being free from this devil, got up and got well; so we, having cast out the foul spirit of slavery, expect to see the subject of it, for the time being, cast down and wallowing on the ground; but if the same Christ that spoke liberty to us and them still stands by to see the work completed, straightway he that has lain as dead shall begin to stir and lift himself up; and by-and-by, in his new manhood, when he learns his new duties, and adapts himself to his new condition, the wisdom of Providence and of Government in giving liberty to the oppressed will be clearly indicated. For there is nothing which a man can have that is better than liberty, if it is the liberty of the sons of God.

The American Missionary Association, which had its origin in the inspiration of liberty, and which was formed at a time when churches were ice bound, and other societies refused to speak a word, or have a word spoken, for the enslaved, feeling that

there was need that there should be a testimony borne in behalf of the Gospel in this matter, entered upon its great work. And promptly, when war gave liberty to the blacks, it undertook the task of educating them. And in this it has been successful. It sent last year 532 teachers, mostly women, among the Freedmen, sustaining schools in every single one of the Southern States. It does not propose to nibble at the edges; it contemplates the whole field. It has measured it, and estimated its wants. Twenty thousand teachers are wanted, not to be sent, but to be sent and raised up in the midst of the late slave population, in order to give them the light of intelligence. A Normal School ought, therefore, to be established in every Southern State, in order to prepare colored people to be teachers. This is rapidly being done. Six high schools already are under the care of this Association. Normal schools are established in Hampton, Va., in Charleston, S. C., in Macon, Ga., in Mobile and Talladega, Ala., and chartered colleges at Berea, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. Other schools are rapidly advancing to the same grade. There are calls in other States for just this same work.

Then, on the other hand, there is a great work in rearing up churches, and establishing them on a fit ground—especially churches that shall know no caste. It would be very strange if God should destroy this foul spirit of caste, not through us on whose heads has shone the light of Christianity ever since we were born, but by beginning at the other end, and raising up colored churches, and giving them position—colored churches that shall be willing to take in white members, until by and by white churches will be willing to take in colored members!

One church has been established in

Charleston, S. C., which has taken the name of this church, and which is the largest colored congregational church in the United States. It has been said that we should assume the responsibility of getting this church out of debt, by helping them to pay for the building in which they worship. That is as it may be. I do not make a special point of it.

During the last year this Association has expended among the Freedmen, in cash, clothing, and Bibles, \$344,000; and a good deal more is needed this year.

Now, this work is not fugitive. It is being shaped so that it will coalesce with the State work; and, when the time comes, it will undoubtedly be merged with the free common school efforts which are being made in every Southern State. At present this is the work of the Christian church. By the associations in the Episcopal church, in the Methodist church, in the Congregational church, and in the various other denominations, I suppose there cannot be far from a million of dollars expended annually, in teaching these colored people at the South. And it is a work which is worthy of Christianity, and a work whose fruits justify the time and means which are required to carry it on. And I declare that it is an everlasting vindication of the North from the charge and taunt that they were willing to break the bonds of the slave, and destroy the property of the slave-holder, and were not willing to lift the burden so much as with their little finger. They are lifting the burden to the amount, I suppose, of not less, but more than a million dollars a year, in meeting the necessities of the blacks, besides what is done for the whites—which is a great deal.

I trust that, as you have always been forward in the inculcation and witness of those principles which at

last have culminated in revolutionizing the policy of this continent, you may not be found lagging in the rear, or far behind any other churches, in contributing the funds necessary to follow up this work, and establish these schools. In years past, our contributions have been numbered, not by hundreds, but by thousands of dollars; and I ask your serious consideration of this great work this morning. Of you that have purposed to give five dollars, I ask twenty-five; of you that have purposed to give fifty, I ask two hundred; and you that have been accustomed to give a hundred, if God has prospered you, you cannot plant five hundred dollars where it will more effectually work for emancipation, intelligence and piety, than in the hands of this Association.

I ask you to look at it as a serious business, and make a contribution worthy of the past name of this church? No! Worthy of the suffering crowds that are dependant upon it? No! Worthy of that Name in which is all your hope and salvation; who though rich, for your sakes became poor; who gave his life that you might be what you are now. See that you do not despise your brethren because they are humble and needy.

DEATH OF MRS. N. R. SCOVIL.

We are pained to learn of the death of this excellent Christian sister—for some time a teacher of the Freedmen in South Carolina. She died at Beaufort, October 13th, after a long and painful illness. She was a devoted conscientious teacher, and doubtless shortened her life by her earnest and willing labor, and the exposures it brought with it. She died happy in her Saviour, and has gone to that rest for which she longed. Mrs. Scovil, Miss Warren and Miss Armstrong, all among our most valued teachers, and members of the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) sleep among the people for whom they labored.

MOHAMMEDAN INFLUENCE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Among the influences that oppose the progress of the Gospel in Western Africa is Mohammedism.

North of Sierra Leone, through the Soosoo country, it is the prevailing religion. In Sierra Leone the Mohammedans number some thousands. Southeast of Sierra Leone, through the part occupied by the Mendi Mission, they are already numerous, and are yearly increasing. They are strangers in the country, mostly from the Mandingo and Foola tribes, with such proselytes as have been won to their faith. They form a part of every large town, and have, also, settlements of their own. A teacher resides in every town and large village to instruct the youth in reading and writing Arabic, and in the Koran. They assume great superiority over those uninstructed in the Mohammedan faith. They utter their Arabic prayers with loud vociferation, and claim that because they worship God in the right way he hears them, is with them and grants them great power. This power they exercise in the manufacture of magic charms for the prevention of numerous evils and the attainment of almost any desired good. And their success in practicing upon the credulity of the people is seen :

1st, In the great numbers of these charms in the possession of the people. Some of these, they claim, will preserve from the bites of poisonous reptiles, others from loss by theft, others will preserve life even amid the greatest dangers of the battlefield, and few dare engage in a hazardous enterprise without their life being insured by one or more of these mysterious charms.

2d, In the confidence the people place in them. They hasten to them as to an arm of power, consult them upon matters of great importance, and

abide in their decision. If the chiefs determine to send war against a neighboring kingdom, leading Mohammedans are called to determine the day that will be propitious for the event, and to prepare a magic that will insure their success. If a gift is sent to parties engaged in hostilities, with the request for a truce during a certain season, a great Mohammedan is called, to practice his mysterious arts and make the hearts of the people willing to accede to the request. If a peace is negotiated in the country, Mohammedans are called to confirm and establish it. They claim to have the power to cause God's blessing or curse, to cause insanity and death, to investigate secrets and guide future events.

These strong assumptions, joined with their mysterious arts, exert a strong influence upon the minds of that superstitious people, who are led to regard them with deference; and many bring their sons to them to be taught in their faith. All this is a matter of much gain to them.

Add to the above the fact that they are an enterprising trading people, and secure for themselves better clothes, canvas, houses, and other comforts, than the other people; and some idea may be formed of the certainty and extent of their influence. Thus prejudicing the minds of the people against the Bible, whose claims are so unlike the mercenary character of its adherents, Mohammedism becomes an obstacle of no small magnitude to the progress of the Gospel; and it is steadily becoming greater. If Christians do not arise and possess the land, the followers of the false prophet will secure it for themselves.

Now is the time to work for Western Africa. The door is opened, and an entrance gained. The favor and confidence of the people upon the coast is secured, and communications are continually extending toward the

interior. Who will volunteer to go forth, and in the name of Christ withstand the evil influences with which Satan leads captive unwary souls, and which, though ages of heathenism have passed over the country, are still increasing?

Laborers should go furnished with copies of the Arabic Bible, to place in the hands of those who can read it, that the entrance of God's word may enlighten their darkness, and lead them to become ambassadors of Him whose name they now despise.

GEO. P. CLAFLIN.

—:O:—
BEREA COLLEGE.

BEREA, NOV. 28, 1868.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Nearly a year since, the people of one of the mountain districts, forty miles distant, asked a member of our church to come and spend a Sabbath with them, and aid in organizing a Sabbath School, an institution of which they had heard, but of the management of which they had only vague notions. He gladly accepted their invitation, and became so thoroughly interested in the school, that he volunteered to visit it once a month. The third Saturday morning of each month since, whether fair or foul, has found him on his horse, making his way to his mission field, many times at no little pecuniary sacrifice. Frequently, when the people have had his presence, they have held two sessions of Sabbath School, occupying nearly the whole day.

Since August, I have accompanied our brother, and preached, and in connection with other teachers of the school here, have held educational meetings.

We have been received with great courtesy by the people, and have sown seed which we believe the Spirit of God will cause to produce a bountiful harvest. Though the people of the

mountains are poor, yet they have many noble traits, which, moulded by Christian influences, will make them to the rest of the South what the men of the hills of Galilee, who had long sat in darkness, were to the other districts of Palestine.

These mountain men must not be confounded with the so-called "poor white trash." I saw a family of this class, in my last trip to the mountains. Not five miles from home, when, in company with Bro. Fee, as we were passing a cabin some distance from the road, we saw a lad ten years old coming out to hail us. He hastened over the frozen ground (it was one of our coldest mornings, and not much after sunrise), the only covering on his body being a scanty cotton shirt, rent in places, and cried out, "Give me chaw tobakker." He seemed utterly unconscious of his nakedness, and, judging from the appearance of his skin, had not been accustomed to wear clothing. He crawled up on the fence, and with great simplicity answered the questions put to him. While we were conversing, several other children came out to the fence, with the exception of one girl, all in the same condition of nudity.

There is demand for Christian work the world over, and it is impossible to say where it is *most* needed. *Certain* it is, however, that the necessity for it in the South is *imperative* among all classes. Here God's providence has gone before, and, thanks to Him, He is drawing His people to follow where He leads.

The Sabbath Schools sustained in the districts about Berea, by the teachers and students in the college, have been more successful this year than last. Several young men engaged in this work encounter no little opposition for their zeal. Though the feeling toward Berea has greatly changed in three years, it is yet very thorough-

ly hated. Perhaps no place in the country has so many imprecations heaped upon it. Yet, notwithstanding all the violence in the State, not a person in Berea has been harmed.

A friend from the North, who has been for several months in Berea, stated at our Thanksgiving exercises, that it was perfectly clear to him, that the mission of Berea College is to teach the nation that it is always safe to trust in God. It seemed to him, that this lesson was more distinctly set forth in the history of the school, than that of human brotherhood, which is generally regarded as the doctrine which this school has given it to proclaim to the South.

The present term has been one of great prosperity in the school. Prof. H. F. Clark, by his accuracy as a scholar, his untiring industry, and hearty devotion to his work, has done not a little to sustain and elevate the standard of scholarship, and promote the efficiency of the school. We are looking forward with interest to the time when President E. H. Fairchild shall take his place at the head of the college, which we expect will be in March next. Berea has already been called the "Oberlin of the South," but now that it has a brother of President Fairchild of Oberlin as its President, we hope it will be still more worthy of the name.

The Lord has manifested His presence here with more than usual power for some time past. Members of the church have been led to apprehend more of the fullness of blessing in Christ, and the reality of their vital union with Him, and some persons who hitherto had not known Him, have been led to rejoice in His love.

Though we have many things to grieve over in ourselves, we rejoice with great joy, because the Lord is working a great work here, to His own glory.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. R. ROGERS.

FROM A TEACHER IN GEORGIA.

OPPOSITION.

You have probably heard of my location. Miss F. came with me from Macon, and the first salutation as we got out of the cars was "There comes hell." The colored man who met us said they could not engage the house which the former teacher had, for there was such a feeling towards the "yankee school marms," they had threatened to burn the house.

After being here a week, we were very much frightened one night by hearing footsteps on the piazza, and some one trying the dining-room windows. A light soon struck into our room as from a dark lantern. We arose, dressed and watched all night. The person with a light staid about till after midnight. Who it was that tried to frighten us we never knew, only the K. K. K. were out that night, and perhaps, knowing we were alone intended to frighten us.

The fright and watching threw me into chills and fever, which I have never got over. I was sick all last week, but kept in school until Thursday, when I had a very severe chill.

* * * *

The colored people tell us the whites are doing every thing to prevent our having a school, by refusing to rent them houses, so that they will have to go so far into the country that they cannot come, and when parents are hired out, if they send their children to school they will be turned off. I hear the same complaint here as elsewhere, "we cannot get money for the work we do."

Surely this is a Missionary field, and it would be sad to give it up for the lack of means to carry it on.

FROM ANOTHER.

This place is a very pretty inland city, boasting of two Colleges, three Churches, &c., but too poor, or too

"shiftless" to have a public conveyance of any kind, except an Express wagon, and they will not allow "nigger teachers" to have the use of that. Just before reaching the place the conductor came to me and inquired "if I expected any one to meet me, or if I should need a carriage." I replied that I should need some kind of a conveyance but would see when I reached the place. When I left the cars he asked me "what I should do," and seeing no other way, I told him I would take a coach. Whereupon he took me to one in waiting, saw my baggage safely deposited, and told the driver (a colored man) to "take the lady wherever she wished to go." I, very innocently supposing it to be a public conveyance, sat comfortably, taking little notice of those entering. The driver left at their own door a lady and gentleman, then brought me to my present home, I paying him the usual fare. Judge of my surprise on learning that it was a private carriage sent to meet the clergyman and his wife, and I, a "nigger teacher," had been guilty of taking passage in the same, forcing the occupants to ride with me. The owner would "rather have set fire to it" than have had it used for such a purpose. The driver came in for his share of censure in the mischief done, but the conductor, when angrily remonstrated with, laughed and said he "did'n't care."

GLOSING A SCHOOL FOR THE WANT OF MEANS.

FROM A SUPERINTENDENT.

To-night I have with sadness told the people that there would be no more school here—none Monday—none Monday night. I tried to talk cheerfully and hopefully for an hour, but the whole congregation which, before was painfully still, declined to break up. I had to repeat in the plainest cold words that there would

be "no more school," and dismissed them after a vain attempt at singing. The people, generally so joyous in their songs and so hearty in their praise, could not "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Then the men gathered around the altar, "mighty glad to see you but it's the sorriest visit you ever made us." "I'm right glad to see you, then I ain't," &c.

The monthly expenses would have reached fifty dollars, the teachers doing their own cooking—the cook had before been dismissed to save expenses. The people raised about \$27. Many are poor, and some do not heartily co-operate, and the few who would undertake the whole burden I fear would be broken down.

NORTHERN CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, has rendered a service to the country by collecting the facts respecting the investment of foreign capital in that State since the war. Statistics show that more than ten millions of dollars have been thus contributed towards the development of the resources of that State; and what is true of North Carolina holds good of almost every other Southern State. In Virginia, especially, is this the case. Let any one open a Richmond or any other Southern paper, and he cannot fail to see some of the many proofs of the great benefits which have been bestowed upon the States lately in rebellion, by Northern men and Northern capital. By their aid gold, lead, and coal mines have been re-opened; mills, factories and shops, burnt during the war, have been rebuilt; and large sums of money advanced to pay for the labor of raising cotton, tobacco, and other crops. All this was in the ordinary course of business, and looking to a profitable investment of capital; and does not take into account the large supplies of money, food and clothing forwarded from the North at the close of the war to their exhausted and impoverished countrymen in the South.

And now, because these Northern men who have settled in the South are still true-

to their life-long convictions, and hold on to their political views, they are denounced by the rebel press, South and North, as unworthy of public confidence—as “carpet-baggers,” as “unprincipled wretches,” who should “be driven from the South,” in which they have presumed to take up their residence.—*Ev. Messenger*.

Rev. Newman Hall communicates to the *Independent* an incident which recently occurred in one of the out-door meetings which he has been holding. A free-thinker who happened to be present rose and said he came to hear about temperance, but that in his opinion the man who invented gas had done more to enlighten the world than all the parsons. Quite a disturbance ensued, but a friend of Mr. Hall at once begged for a fair hearing even for the objector; and then being himself called up, he said, “Mr. Chairman—I’m for free thought and free speech; and yonder gentleman has a right to speak and think for himself as much as I have. [Loud cheers from the friends of the objector.] That gentleman says he considers the man who invented gas did more to enlighten the world than all the parsons. Well, if that is his opinion, he has a right to hold it, and to maintain it. But, whatever our different opinions, there is a time coming to us all, which we call death, when most men are somewhat serious, and like to get advice and comfort respecting the world they are going to. Now, when this season comes to our friend, I would recommend him to send for the gas man.” An immense sensation with a tumult of applause followed this sally, which, as Mr. Hall says, was better than a sermon, and not likely to be forgotten.

A WOMAN’S TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

In the town of B—— a meeting was called to agree how many licenses should be granted to sell liquor. A lawyer rose and moved that as many should be granted as were given the preceding year, and asked a vote upon his motion, when a woman, dressed in old and poor mourning, arose and asked leave to say a few words. Permission was given, and she said:—

“A few years ago I had a good and tender husband, and four as lovely boys as ever blessed a mother’s heart. Now they all sleep in yonder grave yard, in the drunkard’s grave. It was you, reverend sir, who first asked my husband to taste liquor, and he took his first glass with you. You, Dr. B——, encouraged him by saying that ‘a little was good for the health;’ and you, Deacon R——, sold him the liquor, and you sold the rum to my boys that has made me widowed, and childless, and poor. You have got our farm, and Death and the grave have got them. You say, ‘it is a lucrative business,’ but you trade close by the door of hell. I go to the poor-house, which is now my only home, and I beg you all, when you vote, to consider what I have said.”

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

How little the power of a church to do good is dependent upon wealth or numbers is illustrated by the little church in Orland, Maine, Rev. Geo. N. Marden, pastor. Always strong for every good work at home and abroad, it has now, by a movement originating in the young ladies’ prayer meeting, added another to the list of churches in the State which undertake the support of their own missionary teachers, commissioned by the A. M. A., among the poor of the South, and has already paid a considerable portion of the money in advance. How much better than this are our city churches doing? Why are not all our churches as earnest as the papists for the possession of the field that Providence has opened?—*Christian Mirror*.

THE old Scotch Covenanters can say, “For every seven ministers we have one in foreign lands.” The Moravians have one for every sixty members of the church. The Sandwich Islanders, out of 18,174 church members, have 38 laborers in the heathen islands beyond.

THE number of students in 48 of the colleges in the United States is 10,513. Of these, 4,782 are professors of religion, and of the latter, 1,317 are students for the ministry, and 66 of these are expecting to engage in the work of foreign missions. Reported conversions last year, 491.

THE stronghold that Christianity has obtained in the late heathen island of Madagascar, must afford great encouragement to all that are laboring for the world's evangelization. Since 1861, the results of the labors of the London Miss. Soc. are reported as follows:—90 churches, containing a membership of between five and six thousand, with congregations of 13,000, and a Christian community of 20,000.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE LITTLE AFRICAN INTERPRETER.

Died at Mendi Mission, July, 1868,
FRANK LUTHER CLAFLIN,
Aged 14 years.

About eight years since, as a missionary sat in his house in Western Africa, a young member of the mission school came in and asked: "Do you want a boy to live in your house; there is a man here with a fine boy to sell, can't you redeem him?"

The missionary considered a little, then directed the boy to be brought in. He came, and though very black, yet in his finely-formed head and large expressive eyes, the missionary discovered qualities fitted to excel under culture. Negotiations were made the next day, and by the payment of a certain amount of cloth, the little naked slave boy, then about six years old, was redeemed and placed in the family of the missionary. A calico shirt was put upon him, and he was told that was to show that he was no longer a slave; so long as he wore clothes he would be free, and that the missionary would be a father to him. His native name was Moosa, but he was given the name Frank Luther Clafin. He was a native Mendi boy, and could not understand a word of English.

He was fond of sport, active in play and generally quick in study and work. As he grew older he became of much assistance to the missionary and his wife, working in the house and garden. He rapidly acquired

some knowledge of English, then of reading, arithmetic, writing, grammar, etc. He took great interest in the works of nature, and hundreds of times brought to the missionary some curious insect, flower, fruit, or other article he thought worthy of attention. He became quite an efficient interpreter, quickly understanding and "turning the word" spoken, from English to Mendi. In this way he was often employed in communicating with the natives who came to the mission.

He was usually a good boy, and of great assistance to the missionary's wife in the day and Sabbath school, in "turning" difficult sentences, and thus enabling her to impart ideas she could not otherwise have communicated. He usually accompanied her in her visits to the native people at their houses, and aided in teaching them from the Bible. Although so young, he assisted the missionary in the revision of his first sermons in the Mendi and afterwards of manuscript for the press. He learned to print small books in his native language, in which he attained much proficiency.

He always drew about him a circle of boys, of whom he was the leader, and upon some of whom he exerted a happy influence. Thus he gave promise of much usefulness. But ill health compelled the missionary and his wife to seek a colder climate; and they left Frank for a time in the care of a native assistant. When they reached this country they found a letter that had preceded them by the mail route, announcing the sad death of Frank. He was living on Sherbro Island, near the shore, and, contrary to orders, had gone in the evening with an older boy to catch bait for fish. The tide being at its lowest ebb, they walked out upon the muddy beach, catching craw-fish in the shallow water with a dip-net, and, as they

were standing in the edge of the water, [the [one holding a basket, the other picking the fish from the net, a crocodile seized Frank by the leg and drew him, screaming with pain and terror, into deep water, where he disappeared beneath its surface. This was the last seen of poor Frank. Thus, consequent upon one act of disobedience, were his expectations for this life cut off, and the hopes of the mission in his future usefulness dashed to the ground.

If this little sketch indicates the capacity of the African in his native home, it also shows the effect of missionary labor among them.

Who will go and take the places of the laborers now resting through disability?

G. P. C.

HEADQUARTERS.

"Why do we say in the Lord's Prayer, 'Who art in heaven,' since God is everywhere?" asked a clergyman of some children.

For a while no one answered; at last, seeing a little drummer-boy who looked as if he could give an answer, the clergyman said;

"Well, little soldier, what say you?"

"Because it's headquarters," replied the drummer.

LETTERS TO THE TREASURER.

Please accept the \$20 as a thank-offering to God through your Association for the Freedmen, that He did not give us up as a nation to the control of rebels and their Northern copperhead allies. * * *

Our church will make its contribution to your cause in December. I hope that they will do as well as last February. I know your wants, therefore anticipate the time a few weeks. My motto is Acts 20:35, illustrated and confirmed by daily experience.

I thank God for what He has enabled your Association to accomplish. May He awaken His people to give you half a million this current year of your work. I shall claim the privilege to send you, as Providence puts into my hands. I have for two years placed the American Missionary Association

on a level with the A. B. C. F. M., but hereafter shall give you the pre-eminence till the Freedmen are taught.

DEAR BRO. S——:—Enclosed find the gift to God's poor, of Grandma B. She is the oldest, and the only original member of the Congregational Church of F——. She has passed her 85th year, and yet she thinks she is not too old to work for the Master. She is very feeble; her hands tremble and have almost forgotten their cunning, and she is too blind to guide them with her eye; but still she knits on for Christ.

She can earn now but six cents a day, yet all day she diligently plies her task of knitting for the cause she loves. The enclosed sum of five dollars is the reward of eighty diligent days' work, and is laid upon the missionary altar very willingly, accompanied by the prayer that her mite may be blessed. She hopes it may be so used as to be the means of bringing some poor bondman into the light of the liberty of those whom the Son makes free. J.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 2, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I enclose a portion of a note received with six dollars from a little girl in Providence, thinking it might encourage her and others if inserted in the "Missionary."

OCTOBER 15, 1868.

DEAR UNCLE DANA—I had my Fair Saturday and Monday evenings. There were a good many here, but still there were some things left. We had an auction. Father was the auctioneer. Some of the things went pretty low, or we would have made more; but if six dollars will do you any good, here it is. I want you to write to me and tell me what you do with it.

CAMDEN, N. Y., Oct. 19th, '68.

I enclose herewith draft on Metropolitan Nat. Bank, New York, for twenty-five dollars (\$25), to aid the Association in the great work of educating and Christianizing the Freedmen of the South. We have long prayed that the chains of slavery might be removed from this unfortunate race. God has heard and answered our prayers, and now (although an old man and of limited means,) I feel it to be a duty and a privilege

to contribute what little I can towards educating and fitting these people for a higher plane of moral, social and political being. May God bless and prosper the good work in which you are engaged.

Truly your BROTHER.

• RECEIPTS

FOR NOVEMBER, 1868:

MAINE.

Brooks. Cong. Ch.	1 00
Brooksville. Cong. Ch.	6 00
Dennysville. Cong. Ch., \$20; Peter E. Vose, \$10.	30 00
East Sumner. By M. E. Sewall.	6 00
Ellsworth. Mrs. L. T. Phelps, \$12; Young Ladies' Prayer Meeting, \$7.	19 00
Jackson. Cong. Ch.	25 50
North Yarmouth. Cong. Ch., bal. to const.	
PERSIS E. SWEETSER, DAVID O. HOLT and Dea. JONATHAN T. ROWE, L. M.'s.	77 40
Norridgewock. Cong. Ch.	74 00
Vassalborough. Elisha Lewis.	3 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Auburn. John Cross, deceased, by Rev. James Holmes, to const. Mrs. E. O. Cross, L. M.	50 00
Bristol. Cong. Ch.	11 65
Candia. Mrs. Lydia Lane, b. of C.	
Danbury. Cong. Ch.	20 00
Dover. David Franklin, deceased, (colored soldier,) by Oliver Wyatt, \$49 88; Coll. by Mrs. S. H. Foye, \$21, and S. H. Foye, \$5, for School at Smithfield, N. O.	75 88
East Rindge. J. E. Wood and J. Ramsdell, \$2 ea; Three Individuals, \$1 ea.	7 50
Frankstown. Union Cong. Ch., \$137 51; Geo. Kingsbury, \$30, to const. GEORGE KINGSBURY, Jr., L. M.	167 51
Great Falls. Cong. Sab. Sch., for School at Smithfield, N. O.	18 30
Hampstead. Ladies' Charitable Soc., \$6; Addl., by Rev. T. C. Pratt, \$1.	7 00
Hopkinton. B. of C.	
Mason. P. S. Wilson.	5 00
New Ipswich. Children's Fair, (\$30) of which to const CLARK H. OBEAR, L. M.).	45 50
Piermont. Cong. Ch.	2 00
Salem. Cong. Fem. Benev. Soc., b. of C.	
Sandown. Sol. Aid Soc., by Miss M. H. Sanborn.	9 00

VERMONT.

Brattleborough. E. F.	50
Brookfield. First Cong. Ch., (\$21) 55, Second Cong. Ch., \$17 30.	37 85
Cabot. Cong. Ch.	23 00
Cambridgeport. Cong. Ch.	4 49
Castleton. W. C. Guernsey.	5 00
East Arlington. B. W. Safford and S. M. Safford, \$5 ea.	10 00
East Saint Johnsbury. Cong. Ch.	47 75
Essex Junction. Two b. of C.; H. Spalding, \$1.	1 00
Ferriburgh. Miss E. B.	50
Greensborough. Cong. Ch.	7 00
Hartford. White River Ch.	122 00
Manchester. Cong. Ch., (\$30 of which from Miss ELLEN HAWLEY, to const. herself L. M.)	50 50
Metndoes Falls. Cong. Ch. (addl.).	5 00
Milton. Dr. Benj. Fairchild.	3 00
Norwich. "H. B. O.," \$1, and b. of Papers.	1 00
North Springfield. J. L. Fisher.	10 00

Peacham. Mrs. Deborah S. Chamberlin.	30 00
Saint Johnsbury. South Ch.	100 00
Saxton's River. S. W. Warner.	5 00
Shelburne. Individuals, by R. Rogers.	4 50
Thetford. Cong. Ch., \$24; By P. Rugg, \$3.	27 00
Waitsfield. Miss Naomi Bates, \$5; Andrew Long, \$1.	6 00
West Hartford. Cong. Ch.	20 00
West Randolph. Mary and Susan E. Albin.	5 00
Wilmington. F. A. Soc., 4 b. of C.	
Windham. "Life Member,"	5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury. Estate of Miriam Morrill, by Geo. Turner.	151 81
Attleborough. L. B. Carpenter.	10 00
Auburndale. Cong. Ch., \$530 57; Sab. Sch., \$14 27.	544 84
Barre. E. C. Ch. Sab. Sch., for a Teacher.	75 00
Bedford. Cong. Ch.	12 00
Belchertown. Danl. March.	3 00
Bernardston. B. of C.	
Brookfield. Sab. Sch., by G. W. Johnson, bdl. of Papers.	30 00
Brookline. Geo. Craft.	
Bolton. Joseph Whitney, 2 b. of Apples and Potatoes.	
Boston. Mrs. Sally Perry, \$100; Ann Miller, bdl. of C.	100 00
Boxborough. Mrs. J. Stone.	10 00
Boxford. B. of C.	
Cambridgeport. Prospect St. Ch., \$12; Mrs. E. P. Kendrick, \$5.	17 00
Concord. S. D. Kent, \$30;—B. of C.	30 00
Conway. D. Lyons, \$2; Mrs. M. D. Lyons, \$2.	4 00
Danvers. E. A. Perry.	3 00
Dunstable. Cong. Ch.	10 50
East Medway. Mrs. M. A. Roberts, \$1 and 2 b. of C., \$72; "A Friend," \$1,—6 B. of C.	2 00
East Orleans. G. C.	25
Fitchburgh. C. C. Ch., \$248 84; B. of C.	248 84
Franklin. Three b. of C.	
Freetown. Cong. Ch.	3 25
Grafton. Ladies, 2 b. of C.; W. F. S.	50
Greenfield. First Cong. Ch. S. S.	3 00
Groton. Union Cong. Ch., \$67 62; "Friends," \$12 50; M. M. S. Spaulding, \$3.	83 12
Hamilton. Cong. Ch.	32 45
Hampshire Co. "An Old Friend."	1,000 00
Hardwick. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Foster, \$5. L. M., 50c.	5 50
Hingham. Cong. Ch.	13 50
Holliston. A. G. Fitch, b. of Supplies.	
Hubbardston. Otis Ware.	20 00
Lawrence. L. Beach.	25 00
Lee. Cong. Ch.	75 00
Leverett. Cong. Ch.	15 00
Long Meadow. Dr. T. L. Chapman.	2 00
Lowell. Union Meeting Kerk St. Ch.	57 18
Lynn. James Pool.	5 00
Manchester. Cong. Ch.	13 75
Medway. Ladies, b. of C.; Rev. D. Sanford, \$2.	2 00
Methuen. Ladies, 2 b. of C.	
Middlefield. Cong. Ch., 2 b. of Apples.	
Monterey. Cong. Ch., \$20 30, and Sab. Sch., \$3 10.	23 40
Natick. Timothy Coolidge, to const. Dea. JOHN O. WILSON, L. M.	30 00
Neponset. Cong. Ch.	10 61
Newburyport. B. of C.	
Newton. "A Friend," \$2; Mrs. M. A. Furber, b. of C.; J. B. Whitmore, b. of Apples.	2 00
Newton Corner. Cong. S. S., \$50; "A Friend," \$5;—2 b. of C.	55 00
Newton Corner. B. of C.	
Northampton. Mrs. C. Williston, \$500; Edwards Ch., \$49 12; Cephas Phelps, \$5; Miss H. M. Clark, \$1 50.	555 62
North Amherst. Cong. Ch.	134 20
Northborough. Ladies' Sew. Circle, b. of	

C., val. \$70.....		Norwich. Fourth Cong. Ch., \$45 32; "Mrs. O. G.," \$5.....	50 32
North Brookfield. Miss Persis Howe.....	2 00	Plantville. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	47 88
Pittsfield. Benj. Chickering.....	20 00	Plainville. Cong. Ch., to const. MARY NORTON, IDA COWLES and JOSEPH W. FOX, L. M's.....	101 00
Plymouth. Mrs. C. W. Perkins.....	2 00	Prospect. D. M. Hotchkiss, \$20; Mrs. D. M. Hotchkiss, \$2; B. B. Brown and Merri Clark \$5 ea.; 6 Individuals, \$1 ea.; Others, \$4 25.....	42 25
Rockdale. Cong. Ch., for Mendi M.....	5 40	Simsbury. Miss R. Barber.....	5 00
Roxbury. Vine St. Ch.....	200 00	South Britain. Cong. Ch., \$2; P. B. Averill, \$5.....	25 00
Sharon. Rev. A. P. Chute.....	5 00	Southington. Mrs. C. Duham, Jr.....	1 00
Sheffield. Cong. Ch.....	87 50	South Norwalk. Cong. Ch. and S. S., three and a half b. of C.....	
Southampton. First Cong. Sab. Sch., \$50, for a Teacher; Cong. Ch., \$32.....	82 00	Talcottville. Cong. Ch.....	87 82
South Plymouth. Mrs. H. B. Holmes, \$4; A. Holmes, \$2; Mrs. H. Bartlett, \$1.....	7 00	Washington. Cong. Ch. Thanksgiving Coll.....	20 00
Springfield. "A Friend and his Granddaughter," \$10 25; "George," 50c.....	10 75	Wauragan. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
Stoughton. Cong. Ch.....	9 69	West Meriden. E. K. Breckenridge.....	5 00
Townsend. Cong. S. S.....	6 75	Wellington. Miss Sarah Eldridge \$5; Three individuals \$1 ea.; Mrs. J. H. 50c.....	6 50
Walpole. Cong. Ch.....	89 62	West Wellington. Mrs. Mary B. Holt, \$5; Two individuals \$1 ea.; Mrs. J. H. 50c.....	7 50
Ware. Second Cong. Ch.....	78 05	Woodbury. A. W. Mitchell, \$10; "A Friend," \$1.....	11 00
Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ramsdell, \$16; "A few Friends," b. of C.....	16 00	Woodstock. Cong. Ch.....	33 31
Westborough. Ladies, b. of C., \$59 79; 2 b. of Apples and C., by Mrs. E. W. Brigham; Reform Sch., by Evang. Soc., 4 b. of Books.—box of Hats.....		—Mrs. W. S. Savage.....	5 00
West Brookfield. F. T. Forbes, \$2; Free Mission Sew. Cir., b. of C.....	2 00		
West Hampton. Mrs. NUMAN CLARK, \$30, to const. herself L. M.; Cong. Ch., \$41 71.....	51 71		
West Medway. Vincent Moses.....	5 00		
West Minister. Cong. Ch.....	136 00		
Weston. Mrs. M. A. H. Bigelow.....	100 00		
Winchendon. Ladies' Benev. Assn., b. of C.....			
Williamsburgh. Cong. Ch.....	81 66		
Worcester. Old South Ch. S. S., \$48 65; Mrs. Mary Rice, \$30, to const. Mrs. HARRIET A. CHENEY, L. M.....	78 65		

RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington. Cong. Ch., for a Teacher.....	169 00
Newport. Mrs. S. L. Little, \$5; Individuals, by M. E. Watson, \$1.....	6 00
Providence. W. P. Doe, \$10; "A Little Girl," (proceeds of a Fair,) \$6; —, \$5.....	21 00

CONNECTICUT.

Colchester. Mrs. S. B. Parsons, \$5; W. C. Fiske, \$3.....	8 00	Adam's Basin. R. B. Clark, b. of Apples. Ashville. Cong. Ch.....	10 80
Colebrook. Individuals, 5 b. of Provisions; G. M. Carrington, \$1.....	1 00	Apulia. M. B. Hackett, \$3; E. Peck, \$10; Others \$2; to const. Mrs. POLLY HACKETT and Mrs. E. PECK, L. M's.....	60 00
Cromwell. Mrs. L. Butler.....	15 00	Barre Centre. Lucius Street \$3; F. Starr \$1.....	4 00
Danbury. H. Williams.....	5 00	Brooklyn. South Cong. Ch.....	5 00
Deep River. B. of C., by Rev. H. Wickes.....		Brookport. Bapt. Ch \$5; Presb. Ch. (add) \$46; for a Teacher.....	86 00
East Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Niles, (\$60 of which to const. Mrs. SARAH NILES and Miss STELLA N. SMITH, L. M's.) for a Teacher.....	150 00	Bruynswick. Reformed Ch. b. of Papers. Butternuts. S. Newing, \$2; Thomas Jackson, \$2; Fifteen individuals \$1 ea.....	19 00
Ellsworth. Cong. Ch.....	10 00	Buffalo. Individuals, by Rev. S. W. P.....	50
Enfield. A. Johnson, b. of Provisions.....		Cameron. Mrs. J. S. Landrum.....	2 00
Glastenbury. First Cong. Ch., for a Teacher.....	18 04	Camden. Mrs. L. Tuttle.....	5 00
Granby. James Lewis, \$5; Lura, B. Lewis, \$3; "A Friend," 50c.....	8 50	Castleton. Ref. Prot. Ch.....	10 00
Greenville. B. of C., by W. H. Coit.....		Castile. Lyman Parker, \$5; Milo Wells, and P. H. Parker, \$3 ea.; J. C. Colton, \$1, all of Arcade; Wm. Kellogg, \$3; T. H. Lyman, \$1; R. W. Lyman, \$10, to const. RALSTON W. LYMAN, L. M.,.....	30 00
Guilford. Third Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., \$90, for a Teacher; Mrs. Geo. Bartlett, \$5 50.....	95 50	Coventry. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Service.....	10 00
Harwinton. Milo Watson.....	6 00	Cuba. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Service.....	8 00
Hebron. Jasper Porter and Three Friends.....	50 00	Cutchogue. Presb. Ch. and Rev. A. Downs, clothing val. \$8 50.....	
Jewett City. H. T. Crosby.....	2 00	Deausville. Warren Gates.....	5 00
Lyme. Mary Sill, 4 pr. Stockings.....		Delhi. C. Howard & Son, b. of Books.....	
Middlebury. L. S. Platt and Family, \$5; Rev. C. Clark, D. H. Newton, George Camp and James Wooster, \$2 ea.; 8 Individuals, \$1 ea.; Others, \$4.....	25 00	Depaaville. Mrs. Mary Patchin.....	2 00
Middletown. J. G. Baldwin \$10, for a Teacher; Lillian and Geo. Minor, \$1.....	51 00	Dryden. Daniel Phillips and Mrs. L. C. Phillips, \$5 ea.; Mrs. M. L. Keeny, \$1.....	11 00
Mytic Bridge. Cong. Ch.....	13 25	Elmira. Cong. Ch. for a Teacher.....	75 00
New Britain. Centre Ch., \$10; Ellen S. Minor, \$5; Ladies of Centre Ch., b. of C.; F. P. Felt, \$1.....	16 00	Fairport. (correction.) In our last number Mrs. N. Blackmore, \$5, and Rev. J. Butler, \$1, should read Mrs. N. Blackmon, West Macedon, \$5, and Mrs. John Larabee, Syracuse, \$1.....	
New Haven. "A Friend," \$7; 3 b. of C., by W. A. Beckley.....	7 00	Fishkill Landing. Ref. Ch.....	17 72
New London. Geo. M. Congdon.....	1 50	Fort Edward. W. F. Gunn.....	1 00
Norfolk. Cong. Ch.....	85 50	Geneva. S. S. Library, by E. B. Richardson.....	
North Haven. Cong. Ch.....	82 00	Gloversville. "A Friend" \$60 to const. MATTHEW JAMES and HELEN McQUEEN, L. M's; N. C. French, \$3.....	63 00
		Gravesend. Ref. Ch.....	7 50
		Hannibal. S. W. Brewster, for a Teacher.....	30 00
		Honeoye. Mrs. E. Gilbert.....	2 00
		Jewett. Mon. Coa. Coll.....	27 00
		Lancaster. Calvin Ely.....	5 00
		Lenox. ESTATE of Mrs. P. Fowler \$134 18; by H. H. Hall, Ex.; H. H. Hall \$20.....	154 18
		Lowville. F. B.....	25
		Marcellus. Presb. Ch.....	37 25
		Marshall. Cong. Ch.....	12 00

McGrawville. By Mrs. A. L. Brown.....	12 35
Mecklenburgh. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Service.....	5 50
Medina. Presb. Ch. for a Teacher (in part) New York. "Mrs. S. G." \$1.00 and Miss Woolsey, \$1 00/0 for Hampton Normal and Ind. Schools; Mrs. B. Clark, \$1 0, by Miss T. S. Clark; Ch. of the Puritans. M. C. Coll, \$10.....	123 00
New Lebanon Centre. C. W. Bacon.....	2,160 00
Niskayuna. Mrs. H. A. Boman.....	10 00
Nunda. By A. H. Prescott.....	1 00
Paris. Sab. Sch.....	3 00
Penn Yan. Presb. Ch. for a Teacher, \$18; "A Friend," \$2.....	2 00
Portage. Mary Daily.....	183 00
Ransomville. J. Powley.....	1 00
Red Creek. Mrs. A. Kinne.....	5 00
Ridgebury. Virgil Dunning.....	2 00
Riverdale. H. H. S.....	2 00
Riverhead. "A Friend," for a Teacher.....	50
Rochester. A Champion.....	10 00
Rushville. Coll. by Mrs. John Wisewell.....	500 00
Sandlake. Churches, by A. C. Bishop.....	19 00
Smyrna. Ladies of Cong. Ch. b. of C., val. \$52 25.....	10 00
Stockholm. Cong. Ch. b. of C., val. \$33 25; P. P. Tambling, \$2.....	2 00
Syracuse. I. H. Cobb.....	2 00
Turin. ESTATE of Adoniram Foot, bal. by D. D. Foot.....	2 00
Union Springs. Mrs. MARY H. THOMAS, to const. herself, I. M.....	50 00
Whitney's Point. Mrs. E. Rogers.....	30 00
Windham Center. Mrs. E. T. Peck.....	2 00
Walcott. Mrs. Priscilla Smith \$5; Miss S. Foster, \$1.....	2 00

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick. Mrs. Chester, \$3; Mrs. Bartley \$2.....	5 00
Jersey City. Mrs. J. H. Ames.....	15 00
Vineland. "A few Friend," by Rev. J. O. Wells.....	10 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bradford Co. Welsh Cong. Ch.....	8 37
Cliston. Mrs. Margaret Henry.....	10 00
Easton. Ref. Ch.....	20 00
Great Bend. G. Johnson, \$5; Estabrook & Clark, \$5; D. R. Kinne, \$3; E. Gill, \$2; Ten Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$2.....	33 00
Harthegig. Wesleyan Ch. Oak Grove Chapel.....	7 75
Lawrenceville. Ten Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$5 50.....	15 50
North Springfield. Mrs. Nancy Eagley.....	5 00
Pittsburgh. ESTATE of Charles Avery, \$190; B. Preston \$50.....	230 00
Philadelphia. H. N. Phillips, \$1; E. V. 50c.....	1 50
Rouseville. H. C. McCain.....	5 00
Seranton. C. B. Hackley, \$10; F. E. Nettleton, \$5; Geo. Corey, \$2; Thirteen Individuals \$1 ea.....	30 00
Shultzville. Miss Mossman, b. of C.....	
Wilkes Barre. Mrs. M. I. R. Albright.....	5 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington. Thomas N. Chase, to const. MARY CHASE, L. M.....	30 00
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VIRGINIA.

Norfolk. Bute St. Meth. Ch. \$13 95, Prot. Meth. Ch., \$11 50; Bute St. Bapt. Ch., \$8 49; Cath. St. Bapt. Ch. \$5 24; H. C. Percy, \$6 69.....	45 40
Richmond. Bureau, R. F. and A. L.....	132 00

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wellsbury. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev. G. Chappell.....	4 07
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SOUTH CAROLINA.]

Charleston. Freedmen, for Schools.....	82 19
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LOUISIANA.]

Old River. E. M. Buggy.....	1 00
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OHIO.

Ashland. John Thomson-\$5; P. Q. Stoner \$2; Jos. Paterson \$1.....	8 000
Belpre. Cong. Ch., \$50, and Sab Schs., \$15.....	65 00
Berea. G. R. Whitney.....	5 00
Claridon. "Thank Offering from a Friend,".....	5 00
Cleveland. Mayflower Mission Sab. Sch., \$30, to const. C. J. DOCKSTADER. SUPT. L. M.; A. Bates \$5.....	35 00
Cuyahoga Falls. First Cong. Ch.....	16 15
Elyria. Murray Ridge Sab. Sch.....	2 00
Freedom. Mrs. Lucinda Burrows.....	2 00
Greensburg. Mrs. H. Harrington, \$5; Rev. Thomas Savage, \$2.....	7 00
Hardin. John Wright, to const. MARION F. COWAN, L. M.....	30 00
Leesville Cross Roads. Church Cont., by Mary A. Stinebaugh, for a Teacher.....	75 00
Martinsburgh. Mrs. Almira Arthur.....	5 00
Nelson. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Service, \$9 29; Dea. Pike, \$1; Mrs. Pike, \$2.....	12 29
North Eaton. Coll. Cong. and Meth Chs. \$5 20; Others \$1.....	6 20
Savannah. John Bebout, to const., H. C. BEBOUT, L. M.....	30 00
Saybrook. G. J.....	50
Sheffield. Coll. by Rev. J. R. Wright.....	37 42
Talmadge. Rev. John Seward' Mrs. Harriet Seward, Mrs. Polly Upson, Dennis Treat and Dr. Philo Wright, \$10 ea.; for a Teacher, and bal. to const., Mrs. RHODA TREAT and L. V. BIERCE, JR., L. M's.....	50 09
Westerville. "G. W. F.".....	1 00
Wilseyville. E. M. Ensign.....	10 10
Xenia. Mrs. A. Messenger.....	5 25

INDIANA.

Crawfordsville. "Acts xx: 35," bal. to const, HENRY CRAWFORD, L. M.....	20 00
Terre Haute. Rev. B. Condit.....	1 00

ILLINOIS.

Asbury. Mrs. D. A. Aldrich.....	2 00
Chicago. W. H. Swett, for sch. at Smithfield, N. C.....	10 00
Geneva. A. E. C.....	50
Hoyleton. L. O.....	70
Mellington. Mrs. D. W. Jackson.....	1 00
Morrison. Mrs. W. T.....	60
Peoria. "A Friend,".....	50
Rockford. Emily C. Austin, for Foreign M.....	15 65
Sparta. R. McL.....	50
Viola. Rev. H. T. B.....	50

MICHIGAN.

Detroit. Rev. C. C. Foote.....	100 00
East Litchfield. Union Sab. Sch. (Penny cont.) \$2 70; "A Friend," 30c.....	3 00
Lambertville. Richard Quelch.....	1 00
Lansing. Mrs. D. D. Hall \$1 75, (of which for Foreign M).....	3 50
Lodi. Cong. Ch. Mon. Coll.....	5 55
Washington. Ira P. Holcomb bal. to const. Mrs. SARAH JACKSON and Mrs. SARAH N. GAGE, L. M's.....	50 00

IOWA.

Clay. H. E. Holmes and E. Alter. \$1 ea.; Others \$2.....	4 00
Grinnell. Cong. Ch. \$30, to const. A. R. GRINNELL, L. M.; Mrs. Amelia I. Hamlin, \$5.....	35 00

Otho. Cong. Ch. to const., HENRY MIN- TON, L. M.	30 00
Tabor. Cong. Ch.	40 00

WISCONSIN.

Madison. Stephen S. Sheldon	50 00
Hartford. "Sarah,"	5 00

KANSAS.

Cook's Ford. Sab. Sch.	12 00
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MINNESOTA.

Monticello. Cong. Ch.	35
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— Amanda Henderson	1 52
— J. H. Reeves	60 00

SCOTLAND.

Mrs. McDowall, of Glasgow, and Mrs. Stewart, of Kilmarnock, for a Teacher....	200 00
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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland, by John Taylor, Sec'y. £150.	1034 55
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Received at the Chicago Office.

(\$2,243 76.)

ILLINOIS.

Amboy. Cong. Ch., (addl.)	23 50
Barry. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Blue Island. Mon. Con. Cong. S. S.	5 40
Bunker Hill. Cong. Ch. (in part)	41 00
Chesterfield. Cong. Ch.	15 00
Chicago. South Cong. Ch., by O. A. Bogue, \$100; Others (addl) \$28; New Eng. Ch. and S. S., \$50; Emma C. and Hattie E. Fuller, \$1	179 00
Como. Cong. Ch., (addl.)	7 60
Concord. Cong. Ch. \$25, and Sab. Sch., \$17 42	42 42
Crystal Lake. S. S. Gates, to const. SUM- NER E. GATES and WILLIE D GATES, L. M's	60 00
Dover. Cong. Ch., (addl) \$36 25, and b. of C., val at \$10	36 25
Farmington. Nellie Cone, b. of Apples, val \$5	
Galesburg. First Church of Christ	112 00
Geneva. Ladies, b. of C., val \$50.	
Granville. Cong. Ch. (addl.)	37 00
Hennepin. James Adams	10 00
Hoyleton. Cong. Ch.	10 00
Jacksonville. Ladies, by Mrs. Melendy, b. of C., val \$50	
La Harpe. E. J. Nay	1 00
Lanark. Cong. S. S.	15 00
Lisbon. Cong. Ch., 2 b. of C., val \$90 67	
Lisle. S. F. S.	25
Lodi. Cong. Ch. \$25; Other friends, \$7	32 00
Malden. Cong. Ch. b. of C., val \$45	
Malta. Cong. Sunday School, b. of Books and Papers, val. \$21	
Mendon. Cong. Ch. \$10 75, and Sab. Sch. 4	14 75
Nora. Cong. Sab. Sch.	14 50
Ottawa. Ladies Asso. of Plym. Ch. b. of C., val \$38	
Paxton. Cong. Ch., (in part)	31 96
Payson. Cong. Ch. b. of C., val \$47.	
Plaunfield. Evang. Asso. Ch., \$21 75; Cong. Ch., (in part) \$6 25	28 00
Rockford. Second Cong. Ch., (addl) \$49 25	49 25
Seminary and Friends, b. of Books, val. \$38 41	
Stillman Valley. Cong. Ch.	75 30
Tonica. Cong. Ch.	25 00
Wheaton. First Ch. of Christ, (addl)	31 75
Woodburn. Cong. Ch. (in part)	21 85

INDIANA.

Auburn. Dorcas Provines	3 00
Terre Haute. Cong. Ch., by E. Frank Howe	73 57

MINNESOTA.

Beaver. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Minneapolis. Plymouth Cong. Ch.	35 00
Plainview. Cong. Ch.	29 50
Smithfield. Cong. Ch.	17 50

MICHIGAN.

Athens. N. Hobart, \$5; Geo. Taylor, \$4; Others \$3	12 00
Benton Harbor. Mrs. M. Osborn and I. J. Hogg \$5 ea.	10 00
Brady. Wm. Bair, \$5; J. Frake, D. Stubble, E. A. Strong, J. S. Fuller and L. C. Lyman, \$3 ea; and Others \$2	22 00
Flint. Ladies of Cong. Ch., 2 b. of C., val. \$120	
Grand Haven. "Friends,"	3 00
Jonesville. Presb. Soc., b. of C., val \$42	
Lawrence. "Friends,"	5 50
Leroy. Wm. and L. H. Pevier, \$10; A. J. Hathaway, F. E. Bush and N. C. Van Midlemn, \$5 ea; H. P. Nichols and I. Kingsworth, \$3 ea; Others \$11 26	42 26
Leonidas. J. B. Alfred, \$5; Others \$9 25	14 25
Niles. H. A. COOLIDGE, to const., himself L. M.	30 00
Olivet. Cong. Ch. \$16 82; Rev. H. O. Ladd, \$6; Prof. J. H. Hewitt, F. L. Reed and Prof. O. Hosford, \$5 ea; Others \$5	42 82
Richland. Presb. Ch., and others	70 25
Saint John. Mrs. Charlotte E. Wilson	3 00
Schoolcraft. "Friends,"	4 00
Sherwood. A. Wilcox, \$5; Others \$3	8 00
Union City. J. S. Antisdale, \$30; to const. H. W. ANTISDALE, L. M. I. W. Clark, \$20; E. Bostwick, \$15; A. B. Aiken, J. D. Zimmerman, S. B. Clark, D. Church, and J. Lantz, \$4 ea; J. T. Leonard, \$3 75; M. Zimmerman \$3; Others \$31 85	118 60
Wet Prairie. "Friends"	6 10

IOWA.

Burlington. Mrs. Jos. Everall	5 00
Decorah. Cong. Ch. \$60; Others \$3 78; to const., H. H. EATON and E. CUTLER, L. M's	63 78
Durant. Cong. Ch.	25 50
Freeport. "A few Friends,"	3 00
Marion. Cong. Ch., \$75; Others \$7 25, to const. REV. J. A. ROSS and G. F. WOODS, L. M.	82 25
Tipton. Cong. Ch., \$32 50; Others \$27 60, \$3 of which to const., Rev. G. S. BRIS- COE, L. M.	60 10
Wilton. "Friends of the Cause,"	16 75
Wyoming. Mrs. S. E. McClure	1 00

WISCONSIN.

Chippewa Falls. Union Meeting M. E. and O. S. Presb. Chs. H. S. A., L. C. S., I. L. H. and A. E. P., \$10 ea; R. P. O. H. S., J. M. B. and W. R., \$5 ea; M. R. \$3; T. C. \$2; small sums, \$5	70 00
East Troy. Thanksgiving Meeting	11 40
Eau Clair. Union Meeting M. E. and O. S. Presb.; (in part)	14 00
Menomonee. Union Meeting Bapt. and Cong. W. W., A. T. and J. H. K. \$30 ea; A. J. B., G. W. M., Wm. W. and G. H. B. \$5 ea; Others \$8, (in part)	118 00
Milton. Cong. Ch., (addl)	32 90
Waukeese. Spring St. Cong. Ch., 2 b. of C., val \$132	
New Richmond. Thanksgiving Offer-	

85672

ing, Cong. Ch.	2 00
Prescott Union Meeting Bapt. and Cong. Chs.	7 70
Reeds Corners. Cong. Ch., (addl)	25 00
River Falls. Union Meeting Bapt. and Cong. Chs., (in part)	3 25
Ripon. Cong. Ch., (addl) \$43 34; Cong. S. S. \$13; Ladies Sociable, \$35 05; L. Cooper, \$2	93 39
West Eau Clair. Cong. Ch., (in part)	4 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Bureau R. F. and A. L., \$99 17;	
Freedmen for Schools, \$25 50	124 67

Received at the Cincinnati Office,
Thomas Kennedy, Treas.

(\$3,550 04.)

FOR A. M. A.

MASSACHUSETTS.

North Wrentham, Sab. Sch.	17 00
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CONNECTICUT.

New Haven. Rev. S. D. Woolsey, D.D., \$25; Broadway Sab. Sch., \$18; Bethany Sab. Sch., \$15; R. G. S. McNeille, \$10; "A Friend," North Ch., \$5; Prof. Geo. E. Day, \$5; Miss E. H. Pratt, \$2	80 00
Norwich. Miss L. Hebard	10 00

GEORGIA.

Atlanta. Freedmen for Schools, \$119 43;	
First Cong. Ch., \$46 55; Miss Hawley, \$15	180 98

ALABAMA.

Selma. Freedmen for Schools	300 00
Talladega. Freedmen for Schools	59 25

For A. M. A. & W. F. A. C.

OHIO.

Bloomington. John Parker, \$25; Presb. Ch., \$14 15	39 15
Clyde. Rev. Mr. Long	1 00
Collamer. Asa Cady and Wife, \$25; Jos. Park, Rev. Chas. Torrey and H. H. Coit, \$5 ea.; E. Adams and W. H. Searles, \$2 ea.; 19 Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$16	79 00
Fostoria. United Brethren Ch., \$22 65; Chas. Foster, \$10; 5 Individuals \$1 ea.	37 65
Greenfield. Scott Douglass and A. Beatty, \$25 ea.; W. L. Ghormly, \$20; P. Ervin, \$10; Presb. Ch., \$8 50; C. Templeton, C. G. Mead, Sam'l Stewart and B. B. Templeton, \$5 ea.	108 50
Gustavus. By H. D. King, for Teachers	10 00
Huntington. E. West and Mrs. West, \$30; Others \$10	40 00
Ironton. Miss E. J. Campbell	100 00
Mesopotamia. By F. A. C. Anderson	3 00
New London. Bapt. Ch., \$6 61; James Lee, \$3; Cash \$1	10 61
Oberlin. Union Ch., East Oberlin, \$40; J. S. McClellan \$20; F. O. Swift and H. M. Platt, \$2 ea.; 2 Individuals \$1 ea.	66 00
Plymouth. Presb. Ch., \$18 20; Union Meeting Cong. Ch., \$6 36; S. Fenner, \$2; 5 Individuals \$1 ea.	31 56
Pataaskala. Thanksgiving Coll., by A. W. Howe	6 00
Ripley. Presb. Ch., \$100; Cong. Ch., \$3 65	103 65
Ruggles. Sab. Sch. Juv. Miss. Soc.	12 75
Saybrook. S. Cole	2 40
Springfield. Cong. Ch.	34 00
South Salem. J. Evans, S. Scott, "Lattee"	

and H. C. Parrott, \$5 ea.	20 00
Savannah. John Patterson and R. Gregg, \$2 ea.; D. S. Boyd, \$1	5 00
Tiffin. Rev. H. G. Spaythe, \$15; Henry Windsor, \$1	16 00
Washington. A. C. Johnson, \$6; Col. Yeomans and Capt. Hurgler, \$5 ea.; Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$3	25 00
Wellington. Cong. Ch.	5 76

MICHIGAN.

Adrain. BRONSON HOPKINS, const. himself L. M., \$30; Mrs. J. Carey, J. Webster, S. Allen, J. Carey, H. Anvel, Rev. Asa Mahan, and Wm. Ripon, \$10 ea.; J. M. Cornelius, Mrs. Carey, B. Kent, J. J. Allen, Dea. Qnaife, B. S. Kilen. Mr. Johnson, E. Comstock, S. Powers, W. Owens, S. E. Hart, Miss L. A. Bigelow, F. E. Rice, Mrs. Russell, H. Hull, Mrs. Brown, and J. Lewis, \$5 ea.; Ira Burch, and E. P. Crittenden, \$3 ea.; Mrs. C. Crane, M. L. Finch and Mrs. Lathrop, \$2 ea.; 13 Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$18 10	223 10
Franklin. C. Beebe, A. Wilson, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Kimball, \$10 ea.; A. Morton, B. Hardy, S. Cambron, E. Cook, D. W. Love, B. F. Stanby, M. Stout, and A. Hunter, \$5 ea.; M. D. Alexander, E. Simmons, W. Bradley, and J. Joseph, \$2 ea.; 3 Individuals \$1 ea.; Cash 100	91 10
Grand Blanc. John Slack, \$5; ——— \$5	10 00
Litchfield. N. Turrel and Wm. Savage, Jr., \$5 ea.; H. Turrel, \$1	11 00
North Adams. H. Collins and F. Huff \$5 ea.; D. Kempton and C. Smith, \$2 ea.; 9 Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$1 36	24 36
Saline. F. A. Fellows, R. Shaw, J. Clark, and E. Buckman, \$5 ea.; S. R. Crittenden, \$2; 2 Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$38	62 00
Somerseset. M. Root, \$3; 3 Individuals \$1 ea.; Cash 75c	6 75
Wheatland. N. R. Rowley and G. S. Wells, \$10 ea.; J. Robbins, J. E. Williams, J. Williams, J. F. Douglass, and E. Robbins, \$5 ea.; D. Sweezy, \$1; M. W. Fay, \$3; E. N. Douglass, W. Robbins, C. Clements, W. C. Robbins, S. Allen, L. C. Whitcher, J. J. Robbins, and P. Hallock, \$2 ea.; 9 Individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$1	78 00
Ypsilanti. T. C. Crittenden	16 00

INDIANA.

Fentonville. Mrs. E. V. Arms	10 00
Greenwood. Presb. Ch., Thanksgiving Coll.	11 50
Indianapolis. Ovid Butler	10 00
Plymouth. Miss L. Cleveland, \$5; John Paul, \$3; 11 individuals \$1 ea.; Others \$6	25 00

KENTUCKY.

Crittenden. Bureau R. F. & A. L.	40 00
Lexington. Freedmen for Schools	53 00
Louisville. Freedmen for Schools	109 65

TENNESSEE.

Memphis. Freedmen for Schools	62 00
Nashville. Freedmen for Schools, \$253 10; Young Peoples' Miss. Asso., \$3 75; Rev. H. E. Bennett, \$1 25	263 10

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Freedmen's Association of Great Britain and Ireland £150	1034 56
Total	\$19,397 39

W. E. WHITING,

Asst. Treas.